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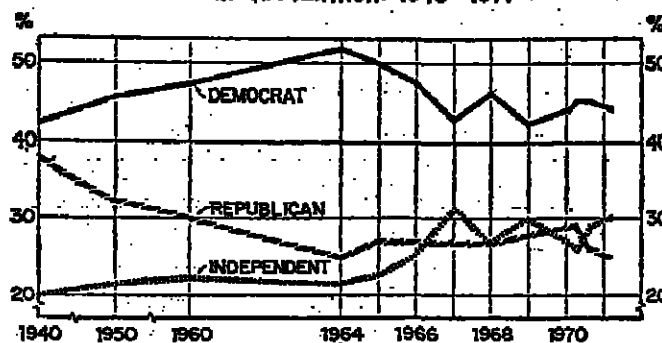
Republican Allegiance at Lowest Since 1964

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Gallup Poll

PARTY AFFILIATION: 1940-1971



Those persons who are 21 and older, reveal little change in party allegiance since last year. This is seen below:

Party Allegiance (Based Only on Persons 21 and Older)

Latest	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
1970 (Oct.)	27	45	28
1971 (Oct.)	29	45	26

Results from the latest survey for the 18-20 group alone show only 14 percent saying they are Republicans, 35 percent classifying themselves as

Democrats and 51 percent indicating that they are independents or uncommitted in their party preference.

Republican Problems

Today's report points up the problem facing a Republican presidential candidate. To win nationally, he must not only keep his own party's ranks united, but he must also win a

sizable majority of the independent vote and even win some Democratic support.

To provide the latest index of party strength, 8,935 adults were

interviewed in person by Gallup Poll representatives in six nationwide surveys conducted between June and September. The following question has been asked regularly since 1940:

In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat or Independent?

Following is the 31-year trend:

Trend: 1940-1971

Latest	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Jan.-March	35	44	21
Jan.-March	35	44	21

21 and Older

Latest	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Oct. '70	29	45	26
July-Aug. '69	29	44	27
May-June '68	28	43	29
June '68	27	48	25
Oct. '67	27	42	31
Feb. '66	27	48	25
1965	27	48	25
1964	25	53	22
1960	30	47	23
1956	33	45	22
1940	38	45	17

Note: The proportion who do not classify themselves in one of the three categories—ranging from 2 to 4 percent—has been excluded in each set of figures.

Get Heroin Shipment, Arrest 5

U.S., Paris Police Seize Drug Gang

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 10 (NYT)—French authorities announced yesterday the seizure of 233 pounds of pure heroin, worth about \$2 million on the New York market, and the arrest of five persons, including an industrialist, who were said to be part of a transatlantic drug ring.

The case, which was broken as a result of close cooperation between American and French police, bore many of the earmarks of a fiction thriller. The value of the heroin would have increased drastically once sold to pushers and cut for sales.

The 48-year-old industrialist, André Labay, owner of a textile factory in Haiti, had been one of the producers of a popular French gangster film, "Le Deuxième Souffle."

He was arrested last Wednesday getting out of a Volkswagen in front of his home in Marly-Le-Roi, a suburb west of Paris near the former military headquarters of the Atlantic alliance.

The car, which was to be shipped to New York, allegedly contained five suitcases packed with the heroin. Three of his associates were taken into custody in Paris. A fifth man, who allegedly was to receive the car in New York, was arrested in the Waldorf Astoria bar in New York. The four men detained in France were indicted last night.

The case, representing France's biggest drug haul, was linked, the French police disclosed, with the discovery in New York on Sept. 23 of 187 pounds of heroin concealed in a Ford Galaxy ferried from Genoa aboard the Italian liner Raffaello.

Three Italians—Giuseppe Giacomini, 35; Francis Pape, 30, and Lorenzo Delisio, 32—were arrested in New York. A fourth man, a Paris underworld figure, Richard Berdin, 32, was also netted, but as part of a French-American plan to capture more important drug traffickers, there was no announcement of his arrest.

This enabled French authorities to maintain 24-hour surveillance over men believed to be working the French end of the ring with Berdin without arousing their suspicions.

Berdin, whose high living led the authorities to suspect his involvement in the drug traffic, had frequent contact with Mr. Labay, the Port-au-Prince industrialist, whose record was clean, and with four other men believed to be traffickers.

Mr. Labay's role was believed to be that of a behind-the-scenes financier, assured of an immense

profit if the heroin reached New York.

Roger Le Taillanter, of the Paris Central Narcotics Squad, deployed about 40 operatives, some disguised as painters and deliverymen, to maintain the watch over Berdin, Mr. Labay and the other suspects.

The French were able to tip off the New York authorities about the shipment in the Ford

and had the Volkswagen under close watch Wednesday night, when Mr. Labay drove it from the Champs-Élysées to Marly-le-Roi.

Following the haul, Mr. Le Taillanter's men arrested Antoine Grisoni, 41; André Lajoux, 38, and Georges Burait, 31, all of whom had served time for robbery.

Roger (Eric) Pries, 35, who had flown to New York the previous day (using a false name) to receive the shipment, was taken into custody at the Waldorf.

Mr. Labay and Mr. Pries are the only men to confess so far, the French authorities said. Upon his arrest, Mr. Labay, a distinguished-looking man with long silvery sideburns, was quoted by the police as saying, "It's up for me. My life is finished."

The gunman burst through a boarding gate at Detroit International Airport earlier yesterday and forced the pilot of the Miami-bound Boeing-727 jet to take him to Cuba.

The hijacker was later identified as Richard Dixon, 31, who lived near Detroit. Members of the airline's crew said he had told them he was a left-wing revolutionary who hated the American way of life.

Dixon got off the plane in Havana, and the 43 other passengers and crew flew back here.

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (UPI)—U.S. Customs Commissioner Myles J. Ambrose has announced that customs agents arrested six people in Miami and a man in New York in connection with the smuggling of an estimated \$50.5 million worth of heroin.

The Miami suspects were arrested when they came to pick up a suitcase containing \$39 million (86 pounds) worth of heroin, Mr. Ambrose said on Friday. In New York, a man was arrested in possession of nearly 60 pounds of heroin and cocaine, estimated to be worth \$21.5 million. The drugs were contained in the frames of four paintings shipped from Buenos Aires.

2 Frenchmen Charged in U.S. BOSTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Two French nationals were ordered held in lieu of \$250,000 bail each yesterday at their arraignment on indictments charging they smuggled \$15 million worth of heroin into the United States from France over the past two years.

The two, Jean C. Kella, 25, of Toulon, and Laurent Ploccini, 30, of Goussainville, were arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Peter Friedman after being arrested last week in France and extradited to this country.

Spain Arrests 4 ROTA, Spain, Oct. 10 (AP)—Spanish police announced yesterday a crackdown on an international drug ring and the seizure of 350 grams of hashish in this southern Spanish Atlantic port, where the joint U.S.-Spanish naval base is located.

Police said four foreigners, a Dane, two Canadians and an American, were arrested in connection with the seizure.

Cuba Hijack, Gun at Head Of Stewardess On Trip From Detroit

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—A stewardess described here how her plane was hijacked to Cuba yesterday while the gunman held a cocked pistol at her head.

"I knew he had the gun right at my head, but for the first hour or so I was too scared to look at him and thought it was pointed in the air," said 23-year-old Carroll Bollinger after the Eastern Air Lines jet returned to Miami from Havana last night.

"While he was speaking to me I turned my head and saw that it was cocked. I nearly fainted," she added.

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Italian Center in L.A. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (AP)—A new Italian-American social and cultural center has been opened here by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro. The Casa Italiana is a former church parish hall remodeled for \$500,000.

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ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Russia Is Said To Free One Of Hijackers

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Prison authorities have released a Jewish woman convicted last May of assisting the 1970 Leningrad hijack plot and told her she may go to Israel if she "keeps quiet," Jewish sources said yesterday.

The woman, 34-year-old Ruth Alexandrovich, was the first to be freed among 24 Jews and pro-Zionist Russians convicted in connection with the plot at a series of five trials.

But the same sources said a 35th person was recently sentenced to three and one half years' imprisonment in connection with the plot to seize a small Soviet airliner at Leningrad in June, 1970, and escape abroad.

They identified him as Boris Ozerikov, a Jew, of Leningrad, who was accused of distributing anti-Soviet literature and joining an illegal organization.

Family Can go Too Of Miss Alexandrovich, the sources said, "Alexandrovich has been released and informed she will obtain permission to go to Israel for herself, several members of her family and members of her fiancé's family if she goes back to Riga and keeps quiet."

They said she had complied. Miss Alexandrovich is a native of Riga, the capital of Latvia, and she was tried there with three Jewish men in May.

The four were convicted May 27 of circulating "subversive anti-Soviet writings" that assisted the commission of an especially dangerous crime against the state, the attempted hijacking.

She was sentenced to a year in a prison camp but was released after four months because of credit for pretrial confinement, the sources said.

Turkish Problem MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP)—A longtime Kremlin headache—nationalist-separatist groups in the Caucasus—has been sent to the Soviet Union by the Turkish government.

The report, which was made available by reliable dissident sources, said Enver Odabashev, the leader of the Meskhetian Turk "temporary organizational committee for liberation," was tried and convicted last month by a court in Soviet Azerbaijan for alleged "illegal appropriation of public land."

In addition, the report said the committee's deputy leader, Mukhlis Miyazov, was arrested last week shortly after Mr. Odabashev's trial and is being detained on unknown charges.

Right to Return Known by its Russian initials as "Yokov" the movement has been active for more than a year trying to win the right for the Turkish-speaking Meskhetians to return to their mountain homes near Akhalikhe, on the sensitive Soviet-Turkish border.

Stalin originally had the Meskhetian Turks deported to Central Asia and Kazakhstan 27 years ago. Their deportation only became known when a decree was published in 1988 theoretically permitting them to return home.

Many were subsequently allowed to return to the Caucasus to live in the Azerbaijan steppes, but they have not been allowed to resettle in the Georgian highlands.

Exact figures on the number of Turks who wish to return home are not available, but the Turks themselves have said there are as many as 100,000.

Recent estimates put that figure at 200,000.

Sen. Byrd Seen As Candidate For High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT)—Sen. Robert C. Byrd, an independent from Virginia, is among the names under consideration for an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The White House declined to comment on the report, as it does regularly regarding possible appointments to the court, which now has two vacancies.

The possibility of a Byrd appointment was met with considerable surprise in Washington, because the senator has never practiced law and because he once was an organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in the 1940s. He later denounced the Klan.

Civil rights leaders, however, said that while they personally would oppose Sen. Byrd, 53, for the post, the possibility of his nomination was not as remote as it might at first seem.

They pointed out that Sen. Byrd, who is assistant majority leader in the Senate, has good connections with congressional Democrats, has developed a close relationship with President Nixon and is currently pushing civil rights legislation—a bill to strengthen enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

California Blaze Still Uncontrolled

CARPINTERIA, Calif., Oct. 10 (UPI)—Hot, dry winds hurled a brush fire to within 300 yards of nearby homes in this Pacific Coast community before firefighters halted the onslaught, a Federal Forest Service spokesman said.

The fire burned into its fifth day, still officially classified as "out of control." Four bulldozer operators were killed Thursday by flames and seven men—six firefighters and a resident—have been injured.

The blaze burned around a 31 mile perimeter in the Los Padres National Forest just east of Santa Barbara and has charred more than 7,500 acres.

India Tests Rocket. MADRAS, India, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—India today successfully test-fired a short-range rocket for the first time from its new launching facility at Sriharikota Island, near this southern city.

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Newton Back From China to Face 3d Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10

Black Panther co-founder P. Newton returned here a 10-day visit to Communist

and said it was "like walking into prison" to be back in United States.

Newton, scheduled for a trial on Tuesday in the

1967 shooting death of an Oakland, Calif., policeman, said at an airport news conference on Friday that he returned because "staying away from here would be like a soldier leaving his post."

He said he met with Premier Chou En-lai during his Chinese visit and received a warm welcome.

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Starts Moscow Visit Today

Sadat Again Urges Israel Solution

Oct. 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza will become an accepted fact unless the Middle East issue is solved this year.

Before his visit tomorrow to Moscow, Mr. Sadat praised the Soviet Union, stating that it "stood by our side with honesty and honor."

From the United States, he said, Egypt received nothing. Informed sources say Mr. Sadat will be in Moscow until Wednesday.

Reiterating his view that 1971 is Egypt's decisive year, Mr. Sadat said, "We must prepare ourselves for the fiery battle we are facing. In these days at the end of 1971 we have reached a point in which the destiny of this fiery battle will be decided by peace or war."

"If we let this year pass and 1972 arrives, our cause will become like that of Rhodesia and Zambia and occupation will become an accomplished fact. I say wholeheartedly 1971 will be a decisive year through peace or war."

Mr. Sadat was speaking to a meeting of teachers from universities and higher educational institutions.

He compared the Arabs' defeat in the 1967 war with Israel to that of the United States at Pearl Harbor, England at Dunkirk and the Soviet Union in 1941.

In 1941, he said, "more than two thirds of Russia's industrial and agricultural areas were in the hands of the Germans." But he said defeat did not deter these nations.

Sadat Arrives in Kuwait

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (UPI)—President Sadat arrived in Kuwait today on a brief visit on his way to the Soviet Union.

Kuwait radio broadcast a description of the reception given the Egyptian leader at the airport. Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, the emir of this oil-rich state, headed the senior government officials who were on hand to greet Mr. Sadat. It was the first visit by an Egyptian head of state to Kuwait.

Tomorrow, Mr. Sadat will stop for two hours at Tehran airport to meet with the shah of Iran before proceeding to Moscow for his talks with the Soviet leaders.

Cubans to Let Airlift Continue Till Friday

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Cuban refugee airlift was given another week of life Friday as Cuba notified the United States the flights are "assured through Oct. 15."

U.S. officials had feared there would be an interruption of at least a week in the six-year-old airlift. The Fidel Castro regime has said it will permanently ground the airlift soon. The airlift will resume Tuesday after a three-day layoff.



LOOKING AROUND—Israeli Premier Golda Meir at front-line observation post in occupied Golan Heights on northern border yesterday. Gen. Bar-Lev at left.

Selassie Signs Peking Pacts With a Big, Long-Term Loan

PEKING, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—China and Ethiopia have signed important trade and aid agreements that Emperor Haile Selassie said "paved the way for much greater cooperation" between the two countries.

The emperor arrived in Shanghai today with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who was present last night at the signing of the trade and aid accords.

The two will probably continue their discussions on further technical cooperation between the two countries and on African matters in general, diplomats said.

Virtually Interest-Free

The main item in the new agreements was a long-term \$30 million Chinese loan—virtually interest-free, according to sources here—to be used in Ethiopia's agricultural development.

The emperor said last night at a banquet honoring the Chinese leaders that the agreements would allow much greater cooperation between the two nations.

Some diplomats estimated here today that the total aid package in terms of grants and loans could total as much as \$140 million, spread over 10 to 12 years. China would gain wide political impact from such aid, though the assistance would not have

immediate economic impact on Ethiopia, the diplomats said.

Observers here expressed some surprise at the emperor's acceptance of stable assistance since Ethiopia is a large recipient of United States aid.

Saw Mao on Friday

Haile Selassie, who met party chairman Mao Tse-tung on Friday, has evidently been impressed with China and the cordial reception given him here. He arrived last Wednesday.

More than a thousand Chinese youths in folk costumes shouted farewells and danced for the emperor in blustery wind at the airport.

Following visits to Shanghai and Canton, the emperor and his entourage will fly to Iran on Wednesday. Premier Chou is expected to return from Shanghai either tomorrow or Tuesday.

U.S.-Soviet Navy Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—A U.S. Navy delegation files here tomorrow for talks with Soviet officials on avoiding accidents between their ships and aircraft at sea. The talks will last ten days.

Hirohito Rests in Lausanne After Stormy Dutch Visit

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Emperor Hirohito received the warmest welcome of his European tour yesterday from Dutch demonstrators who urged "Hirohito Go Home" and threw burning Japanese flags at his car.

The protest demonstrations continued throughout Hirohito's last day in Holland. He and Empress Nagako this morning flew on to Geneva.

The protests against the 70-year-old emperor began Friday following his arrival from London on the fifth stop of his seven-nation tour when an unidentified man threw a missile at his car and cracked the windshield.

During that night, stones were thrown at the Japanese Embassy residence outside The Hague, smashing several windows but causing no real damage and no casualties. The emperor was not at the residence at the time.

Couple Visit Zoo

The emperor and empress went to Amsterdam to visit the Artis Zoo, the State Art Museum and the Japanese-built Okura Hotel.

Everywhere the emperor's bullet-proof limousine went, it was greeted by hordes of crowds of demonstrators carrying banners reading "Hirohito, Go, Go, Go," and "Hirohito—War Criminal."

When the emperor went to Soestdijk Palace for lunch with Queen Juliana, there were shouts and boos. One man carried a poster reading "Hirohito—Go Home."

State police, who had announced in advance they were not unsympathetic to the public dislike of the emperor, restrained the crowds in a subdued way. Several policemen who suffered in Japanese prison camps in World War II took the day off.

About 200,000 Dutch citizens were imprisoned by the Japanese in the former Dutch East Indies. Many of the ex-prisoners or their families still have bitter feelings against the Japanese.

Dutch officials stressed that the lunch hosted by Queen Juliana—attended also by the Princess Beatrix and Margriet—was the minimum of courtesy for the emperor's unofficial visit.

But some officials rejected government requests for courtesy. Ivo Samkalden, the mayor of Amsterdam, ignored a personal request from Premier Barend Biesheuvel to turn up at Hirohito's visits to the zoo and museum yesterday.

Mr. Samkalden, a former justice minister, was in a Japanese

prison camp for over three years. Japanese officials expressed the hope the emperor's visit would not damage Dutch-Japanese relations. Some officials said the visit had been at the express wish of the emperor, implying that the official view had been different.

Hirohito in Switzerland

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Emperor Hirohito today spent a quiet day in neutral Switzerland which contrasted sharply with earlier hostile incidents elsewhere.

Swiss authorities, at the specific request of the emperor, kept the 22-hour visit strictly private. Both in Geneva and nearby Lausanne, where Hirohito and Empress Nagako, 68, went sightseeing and to spend the night, police for outnumbered spectators.

The Emperor's special jetliner arrived from Amsterdam at mid-morning. He went directly from the airport to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross, where he received thanks for Japan's support of the Red Cross movement and presented the committee with a Japanese porcelain plate.

After driving to his Lausanne lakeside hotel, the emperor received Swiss President Rudolph Gmür for a short courtesy visit.

Departure for Bonn, last stop on their tour, was scheduled for early tomorrow. West German reports say they are assured of a friendly reception.

But in Berlin yesterday, more than 800 youths staged a protest march against the emperor. The youths assembled in the Tiergarten section of West Berlin and marched six miles through the city, carrying red flags and pictures linking Hirohito and Hitler. The imperial couple will not visit Berlin.

Erhard Sees Franco

In Private Meeting

MADRID, Oct. 10 (AP)—Ex-chancellor of West Germany Ludwig Erhard, now on a private visit to Spain, yesterday conferred for 45 minutes with Generalissimo Francisco Franco at his El Pardo palace.

They talked about economic relations between the two countries, the world monetary crisis and international politics. During his stay in Madrid, Mr. Erhard conferred with Prince Juan Carlos, future Spanish king; Minister of Planning Laureano Lopez Roda and Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco.

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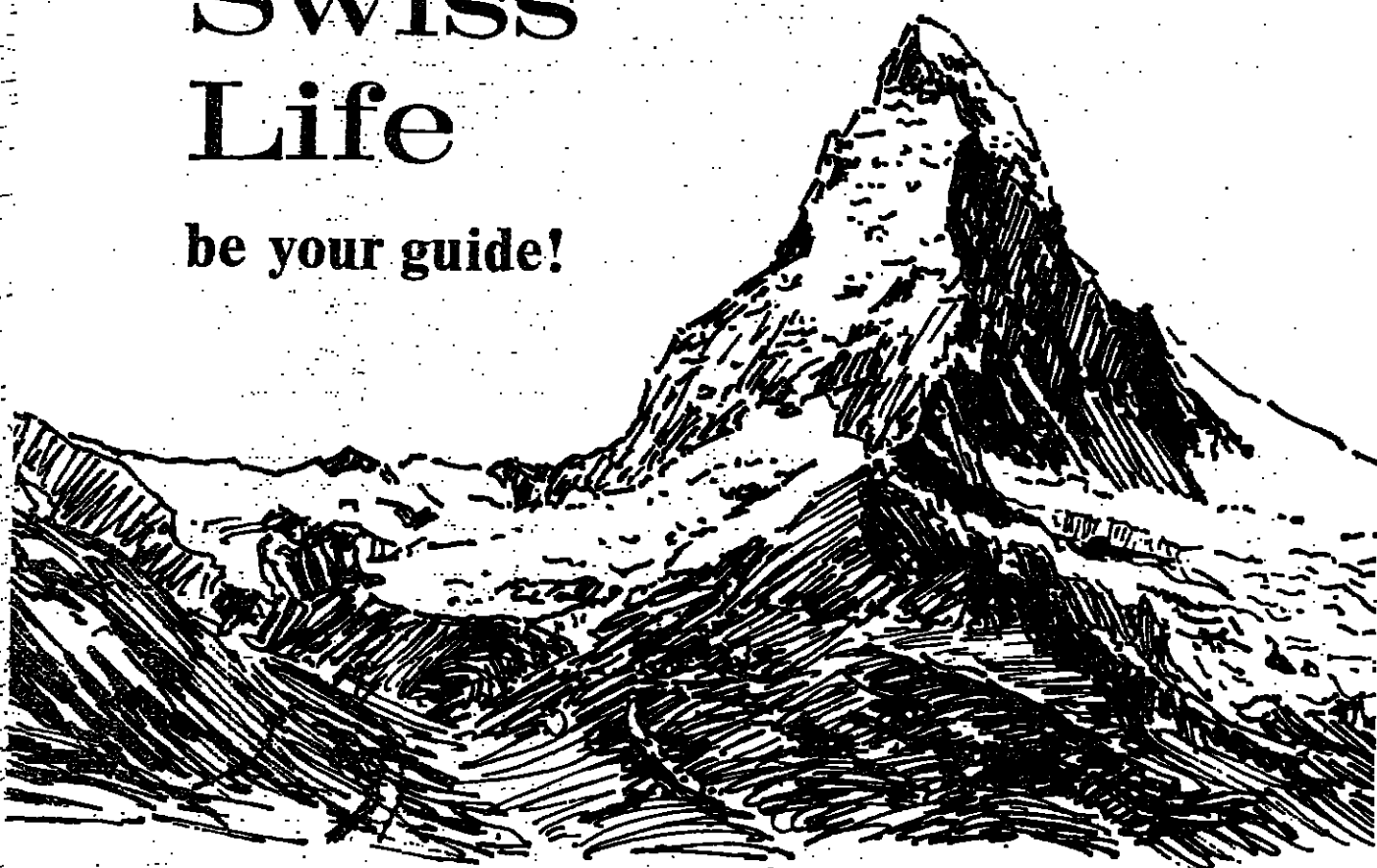
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WALTER LIPPMANN

ON: U.S.-CHINA POLICY THE PENTAGON PAPERS NIXON AND VIETNAM THE MIDDLE EAST AND OTHER ISSUES

A Conversation With Ronald Steel

PERHAPS the most influential public affairs writer of our time, Walter Lippmann has helped guide three generations of Americans through the intricacies of foreign and domestic policy. At 82, the journalist-philosopher is still at work, preparing a book on the difficulty of governing in an age of revolution. Ronald Steel, whose most recent books are "Pax Americana" and "Imperialists and Other Heroes," is writing a biography of Lippmann and teaching a seminar on Lippmann at Yale University. The following, from an interview that took place at Lippmann's home in Maine, was made available by The Washington Post.

America and China

Q: What do you think of President Nixon's overtures to China and his projected visit to Peking?

A: The approach to China which resulted in the invitation is really a great historical event. It's one of the biggest reversals that I know of in history, where the world's most powerful country and the world's largest country completely changed their role vis-à-vis one another.

The consequences of that will take a long time to play out and are unpredictable at this moment. But when you have a world divided into two and you then change it into a world divided into four—China, the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan—it will produce a wholly different result.

The mere going to China, the willingness to accept the invitation, is in itself an acknowledgment of a colossal error that the United States made at the beginning of the Cold War. That's when we departed from the old American doctrine that the government we recognized, whether we liked it or not, was the one that governed the country. That error has had enormous consequences, because having made the decision to treat the People's Republic of China as an enemy, we then made a great number of promises and commitments to carry out that decision—such as the policy with Taiwan, and the

various treaties and guarantees we scattered around the eastern side of the Pacific.

Those commitments were made in good faith and can't be thrown aside lightly, even though we now admit the premise was an error. It will probably take a generation to correct the consequences of having made such a big mistake. My view is that it is better to have made the mistake and to correct it than to persist in it. It's a mistake that can be corrected by a strong power, without humiliation necessarily, and with a certain amount of good faith. The willingness to admit the mistake and adjust to it, to make decisions quietly, to reverse the policy slowly, with due consultation and notice to everybody tactfully—that's what diplomacy is all about.

Does it surprise you that such a radical examination of an obsolete policy is being made by Nixon, who has made a career of being an anti-Communist?

Only Nixon, among the available public men, could have made such a reversal. And he did it in the best tradition of Anglo-American politics. Remember, after all, it was the Tories who enfranchised the masses of people in England in the 19th century, not the Liberals. The theory when I was young and just learning about politics was that you always got conservatives to do the liberal things, and liberals to do the conservative things. In Nixon's case it's very dramatic because he was such a violent and unscrupulous anti-Communist, but never-

theless it's in the correct order of political progress that it's happening.

How is this going to affect our relations with Japan and Japan's role in Asia?

I think it's going to reduce Japan's power to manipulate the situation because there are going to be four in the game instead of two. She'll be only one in a multipolar world and I think that it will be healthy for her and it will be healthy for us to have admitted our mistakes.

Chou En-lai recently spoke of the dangers Japan represented to China, and this was received with certain sympathy by American observers. It would seem that we may be moving back toward the prewar position of Chinese-American friendship against powerful Japan.

I think there's great underlying sentiment for China in the United States. There always has been a good deal of the disappointed lover in our attitude toward China. Americans had been missionaries and had done what they thought was the best thing for China. Then they felt spurned and were outraged. But there has always been a very strong pro-Chinese feeling in the United States.

It was interesting that this radical reversal of policy met with almost unanimous public approval, which might indicate that this is another area in which governmental policy had fallen behind public opinion.

I think that this is certainly true. The

old anti-Communist crusading in which you had to outlaw and blackball anything Chinese had been dead for some time. The reason there was no outcry about the reversal was that it was made under the auspices of a certified anti-Communist like Nixon. There was nothing to object to. I consider the whole thing a plus and I don't care whether Nixon wanted to be reelected; I see no reason why Nixon shouldn't want to be reelected. The fact that he did it was a real service and it's one of the things the administration will be known for.

So what you see is a concert of powers—the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and perhaps a revived Europe—all interacting against one another, and without forming alliances. Is that viable?

You see, I consider world government absolutely impossible to attain. I'm not even sure we wouldn't be in rebellion against it if there were one. The next thing you can have is hegemony. Some one power can rule the world for a while. But that can't last very long—less and less as the modern world develops. Or you can have a bipolar world such as we've had for only a few years, or else you get to a multipolar world. I think that on the whole there is safety in numbers.

For the first time in history no power can destroy its rival without being destroyed in return. Has this stabilized the world power structure?

In a book I'm working on I discuss the various forms of doom that are being prophesied. This sense of doom grew up only when the Soviet Union and the United States had atomic bombs. Oppenheimer compared the situation to two scorpions in a bottle. As long as you had two powers alone in the world, they might kill each other. But when many people have nuclear bombs—there are now four or five, maybe more—there's a community and nobody can exterminate anybody else without all the others being frightened. That's not an abnormal way of stabilizing a power situation.

Mideast and Europe

There's much concern in the administration and the Congress about the Soviet political presence in the Middle East. Do you think that this really represents a threat to American interests?

The idea that the Soviet presence in the Mediterranean and the Middle East is something that can't be tolerated was invented by the British as a way of protecting their road to India. It is a product of empire, and when the empire dissolved, of course the reason for protecting that road dissolved. The United States has no reason for wanting to exclude the Soviets from the Mediterranean.

Now whether our interests are threatened is a question of how you define our interests. What are our interests? I think our interests are, on the whole, the development of the resources of the Middle East and peace in the Middle East. As for the Arab-Israeli conflict, I think that on the whole, the basic theory of the administration is correct. There should be a balance of power in which Israel cannot be crushed by the Arabs, or by the Soviet Union and the Arabs, but on the other hand is not strong enough to overrun more territory than it already has now, or perhaps to hold even as much. I think it's basically a correct policy, and can be made to work. If the Israelis were sure that we really meant they couldn't be destroyed, they wouldn't be so interested in particular pieces of territory.

How do you feel about Sen. Fulbright's proposal for an imposed settlement in the Middle East, guaranteed by the great powers?

I don't think any imposed settlement is a good one because you've got to get agreement, and I don't think the big powers are strong enough to impose one. What I would like is that the United States should eventually join in being one of the guarantors of a settlement.

The disaster of Vietnam has made many people believe we must define national interest more narrowly. Do we have a vision of the future of the national interest? That word is so incriminated with historical meanings that it's hard to say what you do mean by it. The national interest has been identified with every conceivable thing that people are interested in. Once the national interest in Europe was that the Catholic religion should spread. Then it was the Protestant religion. And then it was that the woolen trades should have a good market, and then it was that nations should get gold to inflate their currencies.

National interest can mean any one of these things. But in our time it seems to me that our national interest is to see that we are comfortably secure against invasion and attack within a perfectly naturally defensible area that we recognize. For instance, with an invasion of Canada, the vital American national interest would be involved at once. Invasion of Mexico, the seizure of Cuba would mean that. On the other hand, we can't say that Israel is as vital as that to the United States. It does no good to pretend that it is. But the world is a better place for having Israel in the Middle East; it is advancing civilization and technology there, and the world would be a worse place if it didn't exist. We ought to use our power, not to fight a war there, but to discourage and offset power, to feed Israel Phantoms, and so on.

Is Western Europe an area vital to our interests?

Yes. I consider Western Europe up to somewhere in the middle of Germany as vital. And the division of Germany, while lamentable really, is not fatally awful. There is no doubt that somewhere in Germany there

is an abyss where our vital interest fades off.

Do you think it should be an aim of American policy to seek a unification of Germany and the withdrawal of foreign troops?

Yes. I think we should accept it as a matter of fact that the German nation is one nation, not two nations, and insofar as the Germans wish to unite we should not prevent them. There I think we would come into conflict with the Russians, who want to keep them divided, and perhaps to a certain degree with the French. But I think that when the Germans want to unite they will unite and they shouldn't be prevented by force.

Nixon's Vietnam Policy

What do you think of Nixon's Vietnam policy and where is it likely to take us?

President Nixon came into office with three dominating ideas in his mind. One was the notion that he wouldn't let anybody charge him with having lost the war, he wouldn't be the first President to lose a war. The second point, which he got from the thinking in the Pentagon, in the industrial and military complex, was that we needed to hold on to Cam Ranh Bay as the strong point in Southeast Asia. The third was that he had to end the war in his first term if he wanted to be reelected.

Now, in order to satisfy these three criteria, he adopted a very contrived, acrobatic policy. The simple, direct policy would have been to say the war has been a mistake, it was done by the people who have just been defeated in the election, and I'm going to end the war and negotiate a withdrawal, fixing a date with North Vietnam. This would have been a perfectly feasible thing to do, and one which he was advised to do. The French Foreign Office, which acted as sort of intermediary, told him the conditions under which he could end the war. But because he didn't want to give up any of his three points which he wanted to touch, he invented the absurd policy of saying he would withdraw the troops, but nevertheless South Vietnam would win the war. This was really absurd, considering that we didn't win it when we had our troops. In order to cover the failure and absurdity of that policy, he made the dashes into Cambodia and into Laos, which made certain enthusiasts for his policy shriek that they were winning, when there was no chance of winning.

In fact, the whole policy was so absurd, and getting so dangerous that it had to be rescued, to use the language he likes, by a great "forward pass." That was the China policy. That rescued him from the disaster of the collapse of his attempts to do things in Vietnam which couldn't be done by withdrawing. I am for the China policy, and I think it will work, because I think now he has to withdraw from Vietnam. I believe he will now fix a date, which is all he ever had to do to get out of Vietnam, and get out quite honorably and decently. Not honorably and decently considering what the war has been, but honorably and decently in the sense that the Vietnamese army isn't going to march up Broadway and the Vietnamese flag is not going to fly over the Capitol. Nothing like that is going to happen. It's a perfectly decent loss, but not defeat. We'll have not been defeated but we'll have failed at an enterprise in which it was never possible to succeed.

So the administration has abandoned its policy of trying to win with air power and South Vietnamese mercenaries?

Absolutely. They can postpone the inevitable with air power and South Vietnamese for a time. But in any case they could probably get an agreement underwritten by Russia and China that North Vietnam would not make any military moves against South Vietnam for, say, 10 years.

The Pentagon Papers

What was your reaction to the revelations of the Pentagon Papers?

They were a great surprise to me. I didn't know they existed, and then, as soon as I knew enough about what they contained and how they were obtained, I felt at once that publication was a thing that had to be done. It rather resembled the Boston Tea Party. When you have a grievance and the grievance is to know how you got into one of the most costly wars in your history, and the government won't tell you, and has over-classified and hidden things—then, you have to do something to force information out into the open. In the Boston Tea Party the colonists couldn't get redress from the king, and so they poured his tea in the water. They didn't kill anybody, and they didn't pretend they weren't doing what they did. This man Ellsberg, whom I don't know but who seems to be a courageous man, said he'd take the blame for it, and that I think is what a conscientious man does, must do, if he must break the law. He didn't just away, he didn't try to hide, he didn't equivocate and the newspapers didn't either. I think the affair was well handled by the press and I think they made their point.

Do you think that the press has a right to publish whatever secret documents it may obtain if it feels it's in the national interest?

Less and less as life goes on, because I have come to believe there are no absolute rights. The American Constitution is unworkable if anybody claims an absolute right to do anything. Everything good in the Constitution depends upon self-restraint and an agreement to let the other person live. The press has no right to publish everything, obviously not. It may be libelous, treasonable, anything. On the other hand, nobody has the absolute right to classify. The two rights can only be adjusted to each other by reasonable men, and if you don't

have reasonable men, our system

is this a case where there were

ridiculous issues that other countries to be set aside?

I'm very much impressed that it of the papers were never given

never published. They dealt with times in progress. Now that's criminal. What was done in action five years ago is not a crime and anybody who knows any codes knows there's no code in involved there.

What did you feel the papers

about the tendency of government carried on in secret?

After the Second World War ourselves enormously powerful. show the inflexibility that count from its suddenly acquired power. really enormous power. We had we were egged on to use the Churchill and others beyond or were trained for, ever expected. The Pentagon Papers reveal a toxicated people playing for it in their lives with real power. I a sorry reflection on their ability

Is it possible for Congress to

control over foreign policy?

Only when there's a climate and a feeling that it's needed, no mechanical device that I can that you can write into law or of Congress which will achieve a very delicate balance between

dent and Congress, and unless run by people who want to keep it won't work. For instance, troubles with Spiro Agnew is that understand that feeling in Am. there must be a delicate adjustment. The result is that he embittering everyone.

Neo-Isolationism

On numerous occasions the President has warned about the rise of neo-isolationism in this country. What does that mean to you?

Well, neo-isolationism is the

duct of foolish globalism. If you can run the world and then you can't, you withdraw to what you can, and they call that neo-isolationism. It's a very sensible thing.

So you wouldn't flinch from the

Compared to people who the could run the universe, or at least I am a neo-isolationist and proud.

Do you think there's any danger United States could withdraw from the world?

Yes, certainly, you can overdo

and because you're not alone, and because we probably will, as soon as something vital is to Canada, the isolationism will do once.

No you don't feel there's a tension for isolationism in the people that's just waiting to be let we're going to withdraw into our

That is a reflection of the Bur ing, which is historically just, waited too long to come into wars. That was American isolation said, why did you wait so long of us felt, we done the count down? Well, it waited because easily move 200 million people.

The Role of Congress

Speaking of European fears of isolationism, how do you feel about Mansfield's proposal for withdrawing troops from Europe?

Well, I think it's about time our forces over there. I don't think they're necessary or wise. I'm reducing the troops. Gen. Elsen this quite some time ago and I was right.

Given the fact that the aim has done nothing about it over 23 years, do you think that good way to go about it, by resolution?

I don't like foreign policy by resolution. I don't want to end a war that way either. I think it's got to be done by the Congress consultation with Congress. But not put a check rein on the President him to stop the war by a vote.

So you would not approve of the McGovern-Haflinger proposal?

That is one of the excesses of the stubbornness on the part of conservative-irrationally produced by ally.

Do you think proposals like that are useful way of exerting public pressure as long as they're made by someone not himself vital to the operation of government, then it's as a street demonstrations can be useful.

Then you wouldn't approve of of funds either?

No. I don't think you can do way I don't think you ought that way.

Well, then, what is left to Congress of pushing the Executive?

Much more systematic speeches hearings. Congress soon gets to that and goes home. They ought at it.

A Rare Soviet Report on Juvenile Crime

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW (NYT)—An unusual report on juvenile crime made available in a Soviet law journal has noted a decline of offenses among younger teenagers but a rise among older children involved in assault and robbery, sex crimes and rowdiness.

The Soviet report, limited to a single republic—Estonia—and to the 14-17 age group, provided unusual insight into the background

of youthful offenders, relating the character of the crimes to family background, occupation, use of alcohol and other factors.

The researchers, who used computers in the analysis of court and police records, urged the automation of crime data processing on a national basis so that the causes of youthful crime could be established and effective measures taken.

Comprehensive crimes statistics are secret in the Soviet Union and detailed analyses may not even be available, judging from

the recommendation in the Estonian report. There was no indication to what extent the findings in the small republic, with a population of 1.4 million and a fairly high standard of living, applied to the entire Soviet Union, with 240 million people and a wide regional range of social conditions.

Serious analysis of crime was long ignored on the ground that it was merely a survival of the capitalist past and not an integral part of a socialist society. The report, published in the

October issue of the monthly Sovetskoye Gosudarstvo i Pravo (Soviet State and Law), was written by E.A. Randull, a jurist associated with the Institute of Economics of the Estonian Academy of Sciences in Tallinn, the Estonian capital.

Limiting his computer analysis of trial and police records to the last few years, he found that petty theft, usually committed by 14-to-15 year olds, has declined over the period 1965-70 while more serious crimes against persons and against public order, associated with 16-to-17-year olds, had increased.

Total Number Unchanged

The total number of youthful offenders, Mr. Randull said, had remained virtually unchanged during the study period except for slight year-to-year fluctuations. But under that surface stabilization, the trend has been toward more serious crimes among older teenagers, he added.

Correlating types of crime with the backgrounds of offenders, the jurist found that rowdiness was particularly common among working teenagers, who accounted for 55 percent of this type of offense. The highest incidence occurred in the textile-mill town of Narva, where the rate of teenage employment is also the highest in Estonia.

Assault and robbery, sex crimes and other serious offenses against persons were found to be most common among teen-agers who were neither in school nor employed. Although this category accounted for only 16 percent of all offenses in the 14-17 age group, it represented 19.4 percent of youthful sex crimes, 21.5 percent of crimes against persons, and a third of all assaults with intent to rob.

Role of Alcohol

The role of alcohol, which was found to have increased steadily during the 1965-70 period, was said to be relatively minor in cases of embezzlement of state property—13 percent of all offenses—and in thefts of personal property—22 percent.

But in more serious offenses, intoxication was found to be a factor in 44 percent of crimes against persons, in 56 percent of assaults and robbery, 61 percent in rape cases, and 76 percent of the incidences of rowdiness.

The Estonian study also related youthful offenses to school-leaving age, and the level of education, in turn, to the presence of an alcoholic father in the family.

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The Shah's Iran

Arms Debts and Repression Are the Price of Progress

Nathan C. Randall

(UPI)—One late Sep-

tember morning, 32-year-old

Shahram, elder son of the

Shah, was surrounded by

men when he drove

to his security escort

the assassins tried to

prince into a waiting

kidnapping attempt

by a courageous

Shahram who struggled

armed men—and was

the stomach and later

his trouble.

confusion, the would-be

escaped and the

to safety, suffering

face and hand

when he either

was trapped in the

that is the least fanci-

various word-of-mouth

circulating here. Offi-

SAVAK, the feared and

omniscient security

agency founded with

has not bothered to

each detail.

it was a full 10 days

SAVAK announced inac-

four guerrillas had

and two captured in

shooting just south

apital. They were ac-

involvement in a series

of terrorist acts including "at-

tempts to kidnap noted digni-

ties."

Harebrained in conception and

bungled in execution, the abortive

kidnapping nonetheless marked

a progress of sorts in the

guerrillas' efforts to embarrass

the Shah just before the lavish

celebration this coming week of

the 3,500th anniversary of the

Iranian nation.

Despite nine months of shoot-

outs with SAVAK, Robin Hood-

style bank robberies, booty-

trapped floral wreaths and the

assassination of a general who

ordered 13 of their colleagues

executed, the guerrillas had re-

mained an isolated island of ex-

treme discontent in Iran's other-

wise go-go success story.

But their kidnapping choice

was judicious. For Shahram's

Harvard-educated business acumen

had made his name synonymous

with increasingly unpopular in-

fluence peddling, "voluntary" si-

lent business partnerships and

other means of creaming off un-

earned income prevalent in the

royal circle and among their

close friends.

Theoretically the guerrillas

must have hoped to impose top-

level negotiations—humiliating

for even a less autocratic regime

—in which the prince's release

would have been contingent on

that of the rumored 600 to 1,000

political prisoners detained in

recent months.

Once botched, the kidnapping

may have proved an unsuspected

blessing for the prince. Accord-

ing to the highly imaginative

Tehran grapevine, which mass-

produces rumors in the absence

of an uncensored press, the Shah

had been on the verge of exiling

the prince and had already en-

sured that he end all his lucra-

tive business connections. The

inference was that the prince

may have won a stay of execu-

tion.

If nothing else, the episode

illustrates the regime's mood of

heightened sensitivity—some

might even say insecurity. Such

touchiness is all the more un-

derstandable on the eve of ce-

lebrations designed to show the

world that after a century of

foreign domination Iran today is

worthy of its great traditions

stretching back to Cyrus the

Great, now specially redecorated

capital of Persepolis.

The guerrillas hoped to stir up

unrest to force changes once the

mass of Iranians can be persuad-

ed that their lot is worsening

despite the Shah's obvious accom-

plishments.

Yet the Shah has confounded

his foreign and domestic critics

so often and so convincingly that

more self-assurance might have

been expected so soon before he

greets the 50 heads of state and

government he has invited for a

weeklong spectacle in the desert.

For under his rule Iran has be-

come one of the very few coun-

tries, especially in the unde-

developed world, whose problems

are the consequence of its own

success. The problems are serious

indeed and made more so by the

Shah's decision to turn Iran into

a major Middle Eastern military

power no matter what the strains

on his still vulnerable oil-based

economy.

The explanation of the surface

nervousness probably lies in the

man himself, as complicated,

devoted, authoritarian and im-

pertious a leader as exists in the

world today.

Perhaps that is only natural.

He is the son of a lowly born

professional soldier who seized

power in 1923 and was crowned

Shah himself at 21 when the

British deposed his pro-German

father during World War II. He

was forced into a brief exile until

the CIA in 1953 engineered the

overthrow of his Communist-

supported, ultra-nationalist Pre-

mier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Yet the Shah, Mohammed Reza

Pahlavi, has come into his own

in the past eight years in a way

few rulers could even dream of.

Mastering the manipulation and

maneuvering long associated with

the exercise of power in his

country, he surprised his critics

by facing down the traditional

thousand ruling families and car-

rying out the land reform they

had long opposed in parliament.

Despite subsequent shortcom-

ings, the land reform of 1963 has



assured him of a political base

allowing him his way more often

than not.

The present guerrilla disorders

notwithstanding, his authority is

no longer questioned as it was in

1965. During a two-year period

the Shah twice escaped assas-

sination.

In the process he has grown

to have little time for the

trappings of parliamentary

democracy, party politics or civil

rights such as freedom of the

press or protection from arbitrary

arrest.

Amir Abbas Hekmat is been

premier for more than six years.

But the government, which con-

trols 180 of the 217 seats in par-

liament, is only one of the hand-

ful of forces which the Shah

manipulates to maintain his au-

thority. The Shah's sensitivity

to public opinion is marginal. He

did not hesitate to drop three

ministers either for their devo-

tion to the gambling tables or

their misuse of public funds.

Similarly, he quietly let it be

known that he did not take

kindly to the initiative of the

daughters of powerful court min-

isters Assadollah Alam. They had

advertised in the local press the

opening of their new public

relations office. That, the Shah

apparently felt, was blatant in-

fluence peddling. The office was

shut down.

The other forces he manipulates

include the armed forces, SAVAK,

the private business sector, his

own family and its wide circle

of friends, his poker cronies and

rival factions within the govern-

ment and administration.

Expression Denied

But the Shah's real problems

in the future may lie less in

politics than economics. So far,

in the relatively recent past, the

gross national product has jumped

by more than an average of

ten percent annually, putting

Iran right after Japan and ahead

of Brazil as world leaders in

economic growth.

But in the words of a sym-

pathetic foreign observer "the

country's financial and economic

policies show the same problems

as a one-man proprietorship

which really ought to go public."

Denying his people the usual

outlets for expression, the Shah

is seemingly condemned to

produce economic well-being at

an ever more hectic rate in order

to dilute the political and social

discontent which is building.

Critics question, however,

whether the one-man system run

by the Shah can keep accurate

track of the increasingly sophis-

ticated and expanded economy.

They worry about such giant

overruns as the 700-mile natural

gas pipeline linking the Persian

Gulf fields with the Soviet Union.

Originally ticketed at \$350 mil-

lion, the pipeline cost more than

\$740 million before completion

due to corruption, inefficiency,

fraud and plain bad luck.

Even without such examples,

critics worry that only 70 to 72

percent of the national budget

is covered by revenue. The im-

pressive, if ever vulnerable, rate

of expansion is being fueled by

foreign loans. Debt servicing

charges are creeping dangerously

close to the 20 percent level view-

ed as warranting automatic dis-

ciplinary action by the Interna-

tional Monetary Fund.

Although no official statistics

are published on total foreign

debts, estimates suggest that Iran

owes more than \$2 billion in

medium-term loans, equivalent to

well over a year's foreign ex-

change earnings.

Such concerns never before

have prevented Iran from con-

founding waysayers—due to the

increased revenue and production

that the Shah has succeeded in

forcing from the Western oil con-

sortium which provides 80 per-

cent of Iran's foreign exchange

income. Thanks in large part to

the generous Teheran oil accord,

Iran has managed to triple oil

earnings—to over \$2 billion—in

the past four years.

British Pullout

The British withdrawal from

the oil-rich Persian Gulf—which

they have protected for more</

Labor and Phase 2

President Nixon, ideologically opposed to the proliferation of bureaucrats and practically aware of the limitations of legislative authority over economic matters, has made a very strong effort to found his Phase 2 upon mutual agreement. The economic constituencies will try to work out policy, while the administration will retain its statutory authority to exert controls as a background threat. The result is that many complain his new program has only "rubber teeth," while the labor unions resent any teeth at all—at least where labor-management bargaining is concerned.

The union leaders, that is to say, want all authority over wages vested in the 15-man pay board, which they apparently thought would provide a high court of collective bargaining, the five labor members dicker with their opposite numbers of industry, and counting on the five public members to sustain them. To have an autonomous pay board dealing with wages, while an equally autonomous price commission tried to cope with the actions of the pay board would reduce the fight against inflation to mere shadow-boxing. The President's Cost of Living Council must exercise oversight, must be able to bring pay and prices into harmony—which also means bringing the pay board and the price commission into harmony.

But such labor leaders as George Meany and Leonard Woodcock mistrust the over-riding governmental authority. They know that not only the result of future wage

negotiations, but the fate of contracts already accepted by labor and industry, with built-in inflationary characteristics, may be subject to such authority. And the President is aware that, no matter what legislative authority he may have at his disposal, a very large degree of cooperation by unions is essential if some economic stabilization is to be achieved.

The American labor movement cannot afford, for its own or for the country's sake, to permit itself to be boxed into the intransigent position of the British Labor party—that there can be no interference with collective bargaining, with all that implies for industrial strife and continued inflation. Admitting the difficult position of labor union leaders—who may be led into associating their own prestige with actions by the pay board or the Cost of Living Council that may be resented by groups of their followers—the alternative is to remain outside the whole structure that Mr. Nixon is attempting to build.

The success of the President's plan, still so lightly sketched, still so subject to change and interpretation, is admittedly doubtful. But when compared with the possibilities of continued economic anarchy or of some rigid framework of legislative enactment and bureaucratic enforcement, it does offer hope. In the national interest it is essential to start the machinery and correct errors as they appear in its working—not to raise all the specters before they emerge, and try to slay them in advance. That would, of course, be fine, if it were practical. It is not.

More Than Chrome at Stake

Only President Nixon can now pull Congress back from an action that would damage the United Nations, tarnish the credibility of United States policy in Africa, jeopardize delicate negotiations between Britain and Rhodesia, and offend liberal opinion everywhere.

The Senate has inserted in the military procurement bill a provision for breaching sanctions twice invoked against the white racist regime in Rhodesia by the United Nations Security Council—with strong American backing. The provision would permit importation of Rhodesian chrome, supposedly to lessen American dependence on high-priced Russian chrome.

Sens. Fulbright and McGee fought hard to leave the decision on chrome imports to the President. They failed at the showdown by six votes, partly because of absenteeism—including Democratic presidential aspirants Harris, Jackson, McGovern and Muskie—and partly because the administration kept silent.

This issue far transcends a narrow commercial interest. The Security Council

voted sanctions for the first time in UN history because it regarded perpetuation of minority rule in Rhodesia—where blacks outnumber whites 20 to 1—as a formula for eventual racial war. For the U.S. government unilaterally to violate that embargo would have grave consequences for the United Nations. It would be serious business in any circumstance to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, which empowers the President to enforce Security Council decisions. To do so in order to relieve chrome importers and to augment a chrome stockpile already adequate for the next two years would be extreme folly.

Such a move might encourage the white rulers in Salisbury to intransigence just when Britain sees a chance at last to negotiate an agreement for Rhodesian independence with a guarantee of unimpeded progress toward majority rule.

With the military procurement bill now in the Senate-House conference, Mr. Nixon still has a chance to head off this mindless act—if he is interested enough to try.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

More Troops for Ulster

As yet more troops arrive in Ulster, a still deeper pessimism settles over the province. . . . Where politics has failed, the army multiplies. The restoration of order on the ground is, of course, a main priority. But if the history of the last two years shows anything, it shows that the military alone cannot bring peace. . . .

After the tripartite talks last month, the impression was given that Mr. (Prime Minister Brian) Faulkner was at least ready to back a reform package, providing for more Catholic influence at Stormont. . . . The longer the plan is delayed, and the longer the army remains the main emblem of London's interest, the more difficult it will be to retrieve the tatters of Catholic support for the very idea of Ulster. The argument, which began with the Unionists and is now heard in more respectable quarters, that there can be no reform until the last gunman has fallen, is a truly astonishing prescription for further disaster.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Pentagon Radiation Tests

The disclosure that for the past 11 years terminal cancer patients have been exposed to nuclear radiation treatment as part of a Pentagon-paid research study makes horrible reading.

That the purpose of the study—to establish how much "total body" radiation United States combat troops could take on a nuclear battlefield—is important to Western military strategy can be accepted. What cannot, on present evidence, is the way it has been implemented. . . .

Between this and the medico-military "research" carried out by the Nazis on human guinea pigs in their concentration camps there is still, of course, a gap. But the gap looks far too narrow for comfort. In its own interest as champion of individual

liberty the American government should take steps to widen it.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

Reducing European Forces

It looks as if actual talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact powers (on mutual force reductions) are some way off. America is keen on them, because Washington does not want such cuts as it may have to make anyhow to be unrequited ones. Britain, freer than most NATO countries at present to be realistic, and keenly aware of the inadequacy of even existing forces, is all for hastening extremely slowly. It is greatly to be hoped that all NATO members will cling to the importance of keeping the guard up. "Remember Czechoslovakia" should be the watchword.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

An Eye on Ostpolitik

If Herr Brandt's great success has been his Ostpolitik, it has not sunk in with the electorate. Berliners, it is true, may well have something to cheer about soon, but they are a group apart. Many people in the country, led by somewhat opportunist Christian Democrat criticism, are suspicious of Herr Brandt's policy, even if a majority is in favor. They mistrust Russian good intentions and feel that the chancellor is too pliable, too likely to give away German interests.

This is to a considerable extent an emotional reaction, but it is strongly felt. Dr. Barzel, though fundamentally he supports the Ostpolitik, has been more than willing to strike a critical note when the occasion offers. Leaving aside the infighting, however, Dr. Barzel and Herr Brandt look like making a good match for the leadership of Germany. Both are men of high quality, worthy to play a leading role in the new Europe.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 11, 1896

PARIS—There was never any doubt of President Cleveland's sentiments on the financial question over which the election question is now being waged. But he has now spoken in definite and eloquent words in favor of an honest currency. The words of the Democratic President Cleveland might help the Republican nominee McKinley but they will certainly bury the financial heresies of William Jennings Bryan.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1921

PARIS—The mummified corpse of a woman, supposed to have been of the Redskin race, has been dug up out of the sand at Long Beach, Long Island. Guesses at her age vary from one to two thousand years, but, of course, as she was a woman, "you never can tell." Apparently she wore her hair "bobbed," which proves again that there is nothing new under the sun, or probably under the earth, either.



An End and a Beginning

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The present crisis of the dollar has a symbolic significance transcending its purely financial aspects, for the dollar has come to be accepted as the quintessential token of United States power.

During 15 years after the outbreak of World War II we had seen a steady increase in the number and cumulative strength of our foreign friends, acting in concert under our tutelage, and as Henry Kissinger wrote six years ago: "A decade and a half of hegemony have accustomed us to believe that our views represent the general interest."

In a sense this "general interest" was directly tied to "our views" concerning international monetary matters. Washington came to consider it axiomatic that what was good for the U.S. dollar was good for everyone's economic system since the entire world had become dependent upon the dollar as an international standard.

Thus even the Soviet bloc, in its internal trade dealings as well as its dealings with non-Communist lands, used a theoretical dollar exchange rate and invoiced exports and services on the basis of the most capitalistic currency.

Since about 1960, however, a new trend began although it was years before this was discerned. Approximately at the same time the dollar began to be over-extended the United States began to see a gradual decline in the relative strength and number of its friends abroad and in the relative weakness of its opponents.

Fundamental Facts

The slow vanishing of our previous hegemony showed itself in many ways from UN Assembly voting to new military balances but the facade of dollar dependence seemed to wax despite symptoms of fiscal anemia in the United States. The ensuing years saw open attacks on American monetary policies, led by Gen. de Gaulle and a highly unprofitable strategic commitment in Indo-China which began to eat into our economic health.

These fundamental facts could not fail to impress themselves near the core of White House thinking. President Nixon himself soon realized that a threshold was being crossed and as early as 1969 he started to study possible revision of basic U.S. policies in such matters for a period that would endure long after his own departure from office.

Such conceptual approaches dealt with national and international economic factors: eliminating poverty; creation of special mechanisms to reduce pollution; global aspects of birth control. It was seen as folly to reckon on continued subsidized exports of millions of tons of grain to feed unchecked population growth in South Asia, for example.

For more than a quarter of a century the fundamental balances arranged at Bretton Woods prevailed although international economic and trade balances were drastically altered, as for example in the instances of West Germany and Japan. The 1924 gold-dollar relationship set by President Roosevelt and continued by Bretton Woods was modified in March, 1968, when a two-tier gold system was introduced.

But this alone was an inadequate remedy. Today there is so much commerce in a shrinking world and the United States, although trying to reduce overseas expenditures, remains so committed to foreign obligations, that it fears there might not be sufficient funds to finance necessary transactions.

This is the reason for the mounting interest in the substitute and theoretically artificial currency called special drawing rights or SDR's. An SDR is not something you can bite like a sovereign or crinkle like a greenback but it has a functional use acknowledged by finance ministers in most heavy-trading nations. It has been suggested that SDR's be made directly convertible into gold, that trade and payments balances be settled only by SDR's, that they be made available like a reserve currency for borrowing from the International Monetary Fund, and that central banks of all countries transfer a fraction of their assets to the IMF in exchange for SDR's.

The non-Communist world, still led by the United States, realizes that international business has simply become too big to be financed any more by traditional means. We are in the process of seeing the tentative creation of a brand new monetary system and with it erasure of American domination of world finance.

With this generous support of its many friends and past and potential patients, the hospital is committed to constant amelioration of the quality and quantity of its services to the American community in Europe.

We make a special plea to readers of The Herald Tribune to help us in this endeavor.

TUPPER BARRETT
President
Board of Governors
Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Metro vs. Subway

Some months ago you published—without rebuttal of any kind—a statement by a Parisian official to the effect that Parisians would stage a "revolution" if their Metro were like the New York subway. Not having been in Paris for some years, I assumed when I read this that the Metro had been remodeled into a superb transit system.

Visiting Paris again, however, I find that New York's system is still superior to that of Paris. When I was here last, Ligne 1 was receiving a face-lift; but I see now that many of its stations remain untouched. The rest of the system seems just as I remember it—slow, cramped, hot and dreary. Even the cars look the same. Meanwhile, New York has bought dozens of new air-conditioned cars speeded up a number of lines (which were twice as fast as the Metro to begin with), installed escalators, and rebuilt many stations.

Paris's new RER is nice, but New York's completely modernized PATH to New Jersey is better. The New York subway solved its security problem by putting a transit policeman on every night train. Paris, not having been of anything is a natural inclusion in the pardon.

Again, the cabinet was mentioned in the case have been out of two years, as well as a student of the Bank of Sp were promptly deposited. Franco's command present, the cabinet are not the Matassa case.

Most interested in the letter from "Ex-Pilot" (Sept. 21). It is true that "Ex-Pilot" flew on a few missions with the 33rd Lafayette while he was supposed to be on sick leave from his own squadron. In fact, he scored one of his many victories while on a patrol with Norman Prince and James MacConnell.

However, in spite of Ex-Pilot's count, the record is quite clear: There were 38 Americans officially serving under Capt. Thénault during the life of the squadron. Re Ex-Pilot's concern that he not give his name because it could lose him his American nationality, all I can say to that is that

It is essential to adopt legislation that would resolve the problem of emigration in a democratic spirit so that anyone who desires to leave the country will be given the opportunity to do so and, if he then changes his mind, to return home without hindrance. This would be in keeping with the rights of man that are universally acknowledged.

Further, it is essential that the section of the criminal code on high treason be amended so that it will no longer be interpreted as broadly as has been evident in recent trial practice.

It is essential to grant amnesty to all citizens sentenced in connection with attempts to leave the country and to release those who, for the same reason, are being subjected to forced treatment in special psychiatric hospitals.

Andrei D. Sakharov, Academician and member of the Committee of the Rights of Man, sent this "open appeal" to the Septieme Sonnet.

Letters

The American Hospital

We welcome the recent report by The Herald Tribune on the pressing financial needs of the American Hospital of Paris, and would like to make one or two additional observations.

The American Hospital, like many institutions dedicated to the public benefit, has had many problem periods during its long years of existence, including survival during two world wars. Many of the difficulties emphasized in your report were a direct result of the last war and have been largely surmounted. Indeed, the number and needs of the patients in the hospital have now reached an all-time high. Diligent maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and installation of new facilities have allowed the hospital to meet all the increasing calls on it while continuing to meet standards of care comparable to those of the best American and French hospitals.

The improvements and new facilities, incidentally, have been financed almost entirely from funds contributed specifically for such purpose.

I would like to stress that the hospital's primary purpose is the care of Americans, whether wealthy or indigent, resident or tourist, in an American hospital environment. It is seeking to extend, rather than limit, this primary role by urging U.S. legislation to make its patients eligible for Medicare and by studying the possibility of adding facilities for medical research under Franco-American auspices.

Of course, it welcomes French and other patients as well as Americans, for these extra beds help support the full range of services required for a modern general hospital, and the chronic deficit is showing signs of improvement. In spite of its needs, the hospital has no intention of curtailing any of these services for the foreseeable future.

I would like to point out that, like all hospitals, the American Hospital of Paris needs a continual flow of contributions and an ever-increased endowment to provide ever better medical facilities. Contributions to the American hospital will be contributions to a needy, but thriving and growing institution.

With the generous support of its many friends and past and potential patients, the hospital is committed to constant amelioration of the quality and quantity of its services to the American community in Europe.

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he has nothing to fear of fact, there is no known case of any American being killed in the Lafayette Flying Corps. All its members, having enlisted under name, all its members, French aviation by French Foreign Legion.

London.

Dollars and

Thank you for publication of my letter of Sept. 14, 1971. Unfortunately, the omission of half leaves a distortion of my views, you to publish the letter which read:

The dollar is, after a century of the world's and politically biggest is backed not only by self-sufficient economies, U.S. assets the world's national validity insures national value, albeit, sinking one.

SDRs, however, are the illusion of "international operation and collectability." Without such they are worthless.

Dollars, invalid as on the part of the first U.S. and British post they are great, as the made the world's real asset claims, to persuade them instead into international while preserving the earnings-power asset over the years. Congratulations to clever financiers and "damn you fools" to who are thus defrauded by the Germans and

R. LENO

Urban Guer

I request the court columns to correct the impression given by Friendly article on "Guerrilla Danger" (10/1).

I am glad to note Friendly is aware that such a danger, but so convives to give the that the International for Strategic Studies which he refers, is in a pioneer in this field.

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Franco's Am

You have given us an article on the Oct. 1 in honor of General Franco. There is an error which you will want to correct. General Franco, the Spanish government, the homage to the includes only those per, tried, and convicted crime—and nobody.

Vila Reyes, of Matass, been tried nor convicted thing yet. He is king of misuse of public trust. He holds that an of the documents of the not prove him guilty. Reyes, not having been of anything is a natural inclusion in the pardon.

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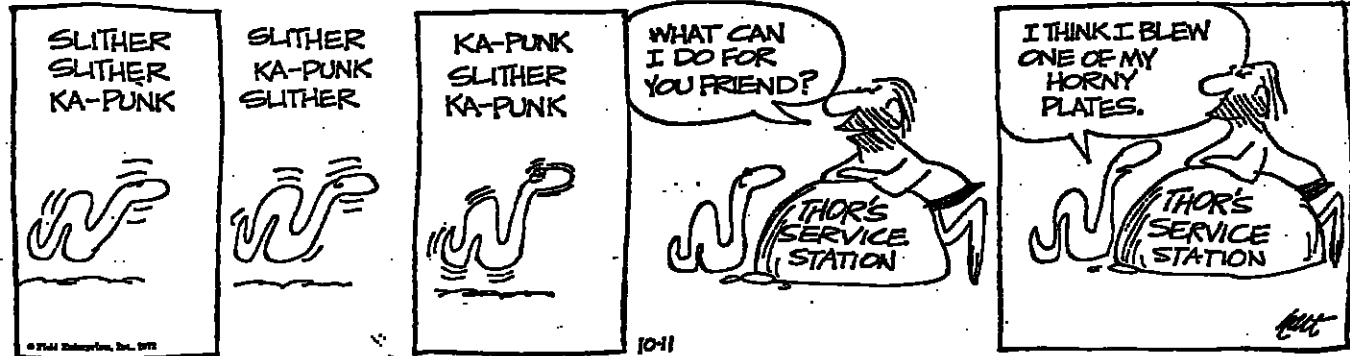
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PEANUTS



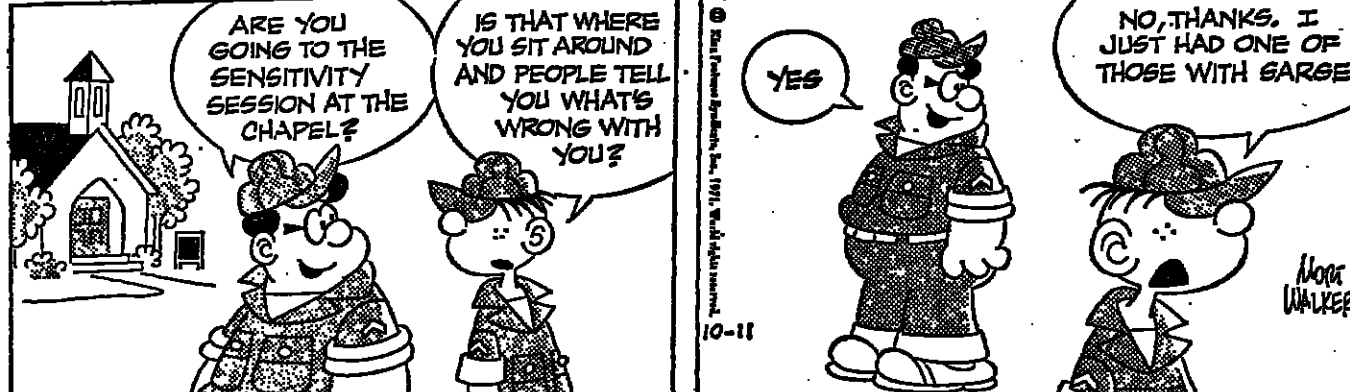
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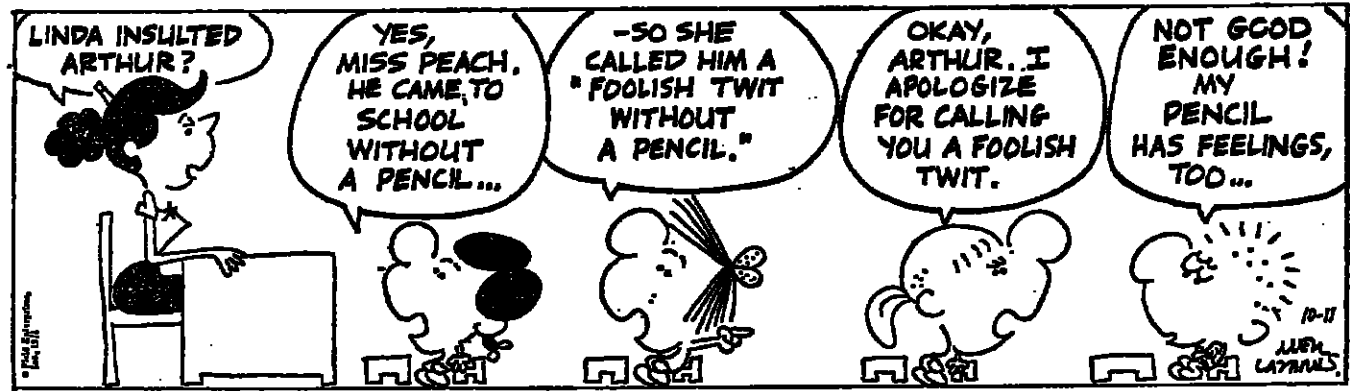
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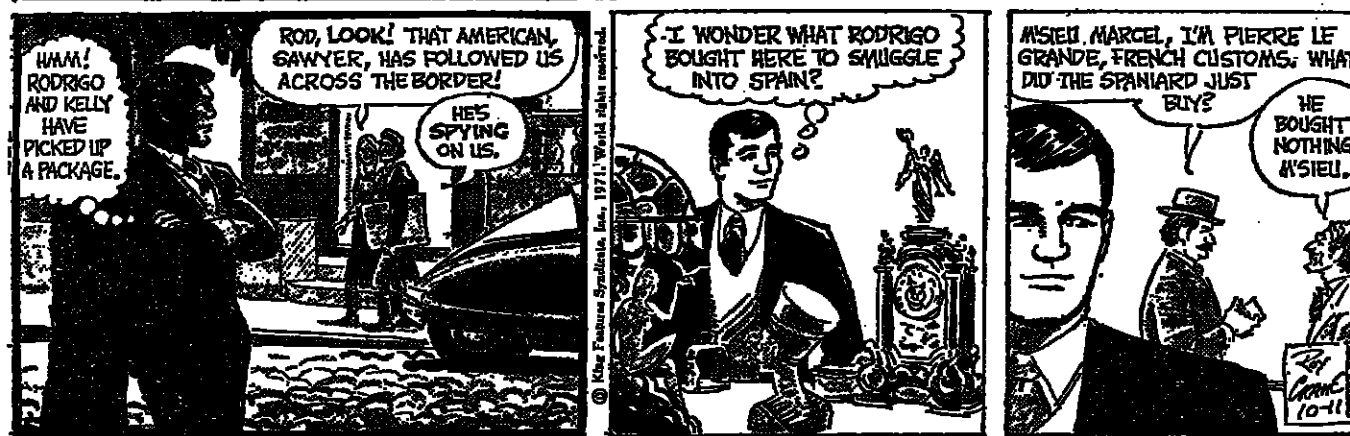
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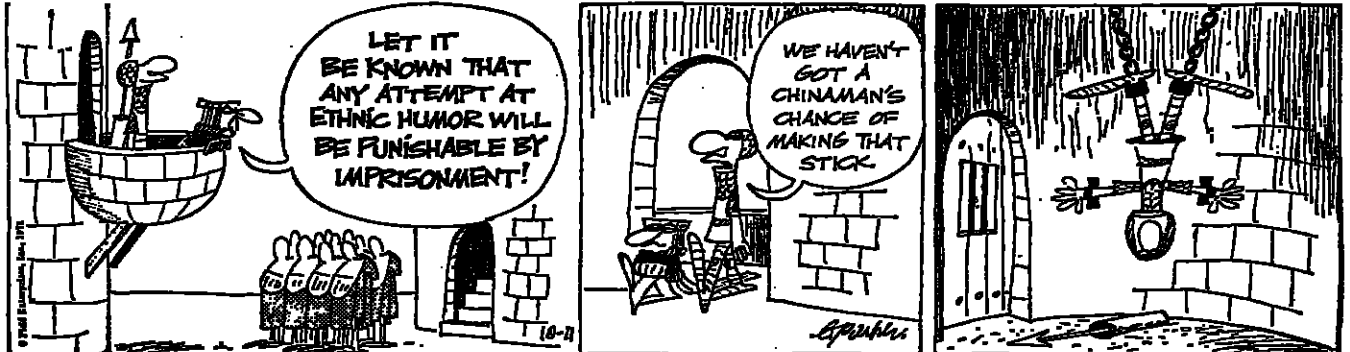
MISS PEACH



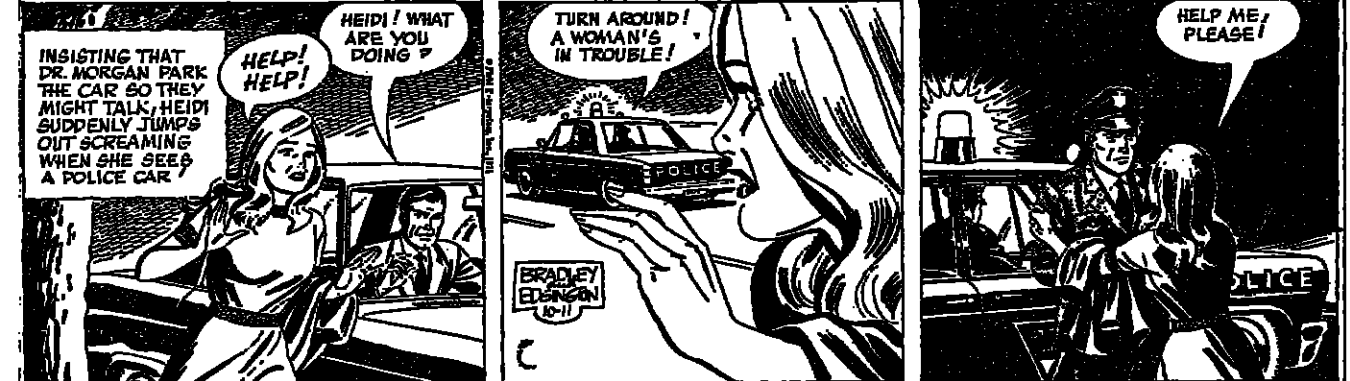
BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



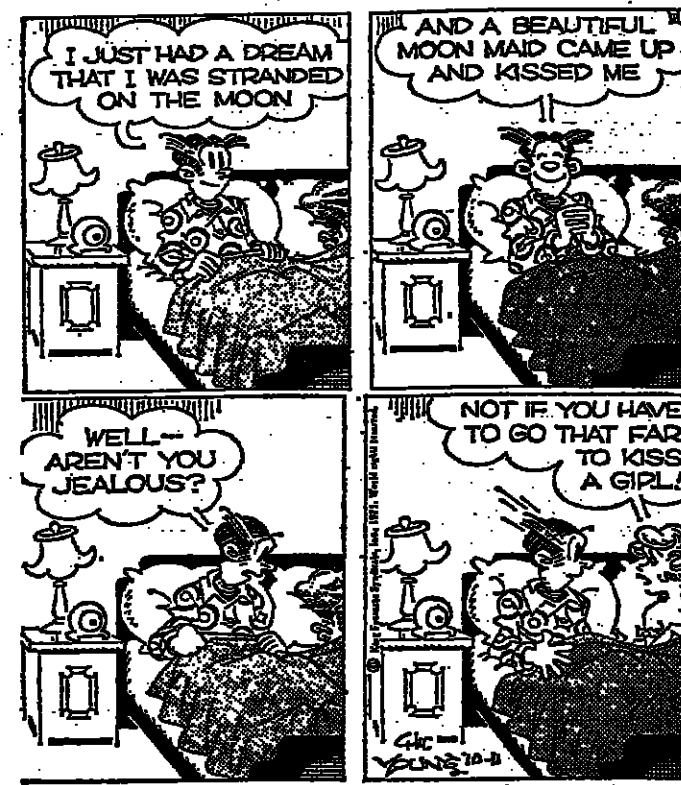
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Players who sacrifice when they are vulnerable and the opponents are not walk on a tightrope. One down, losing 200, is a fine result if the opponents had a game, but anything more is a disaster. North and South tried the tightrope on the diagramed deal. They would have been badly bruised if their opponents had found the right answer to a difficult defensive problem.

West opened with a weak two-bid in spades and East made the exploratory response of two no-trump. South, who had passed originally, bid his diamond suit at the three level. Over West's three spades, North jumped to five diamonds. East doubled.

If West had led the singleton heart queen the defenders would

have taken four tricks automatically. But he led instead the club two. South ruffed in the dummy and drew trumps in two rounds, ending in his hand. He cashed his club ace, discarding a spade from dummy and ruffed his last club to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ K10942
♥ Q
♦ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ AJ10883
♥ Q
♦ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ KQ
♥ AJ653
♦ —
♣ 10

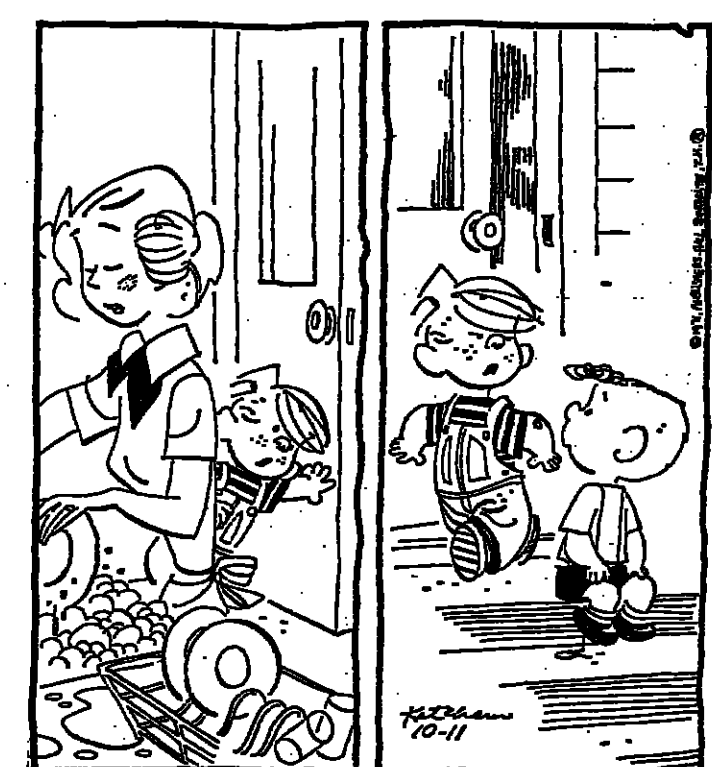
SOUTH
♠ 72
♥ 87
♦ J634
♣ —

A spade was led from dummy and East won with the queen. He continued with the king and West overtook with the ace, but the defense could no longer collect two heart tricks. West led the heart queen and South ducked, forcing West to concede a ruff and discard on the next trick. The contract only went down by one.

West should have overtaken his partner's spade queen and led the heart queen. The East hand would then have retained an entry in spades to cash the heart ace eventually.

Losing 200 points was a fine result for North-South, whereas a two-trick defeat for 500 points would have been a disaster.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOLAT
REBET
STEACK
WYSORD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Jumbles: HARRY CABLE PURPLE BISHOP
Answers: If you do this practice it—PNEACH

BOOKS

BREAD AND ROSE TOO
Reporting About America

By Jack Newfield. Dutton. 429 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

AFTER reading 429 pages of screening prog New York, with "in nine months some children treated." The and state prize they were writ of Atlas. Ag reports on the rection officers tors who repres acted outside of ens him, under the law become liberties are re

The two best those on Amite slaspti, on the e voter-registra and on the march from Se ery in 1965. T is especially wor is the best wrt evocative, conva dangers, frustra distance still. even basic rigt population the of this vouch hardly be prek black people w says, have mad ment to their's involves a specis relationship to agricultural l them an lmer wonders what from the outsid world.

His profiles (thors, bureanc acclous and Those on Linds luctant but inment. Rockfe is a man who u but who disgus conservatism at the poor by a Humphrey and will never be of Vietnam.

His fiercest ac are directed at the old left, their anti-Stal can recognize r society and are alliances with t segments order to guard mumist threat indistinguish and under the reputations, the devil's work, sounds familiar, there was more ing within the the common e of inective was can't understa gence of the old as he can't real betrays of St in. Jaskin. I wonder if the encountering ch rigidity or cyni will search any on Ice" to the for guidance.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer.

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

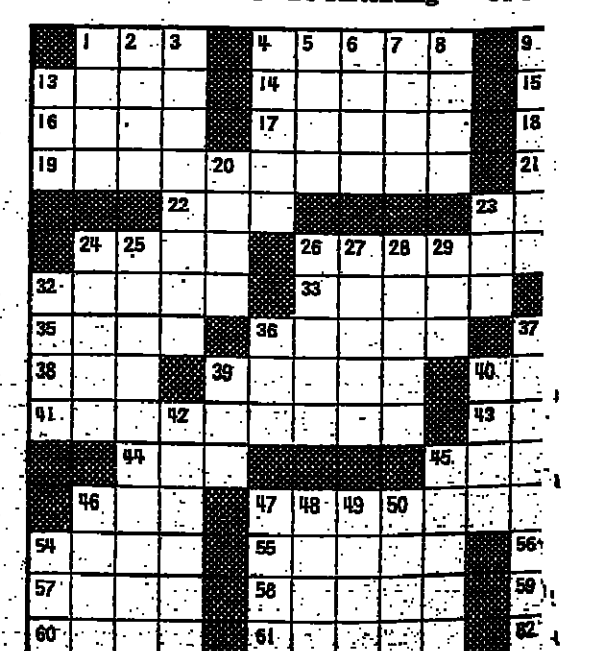
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TOES RIDE
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ETHEONES MOWS
RESITORES DIANED
TRES MESH
BOMBS COCKARFOO
HAKETORLEAVEIT
ATTILY SEAN ELLIE
VREYS SERIT WASA

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Mil. officer
4 — up (appraised)
9 Furniture style
13 Facts and figures
14 Ethiopian town
15 Old people of Gaul
16 Hebrew letter
17 Subleased
18 Webster of N.F.L.
19 Guaranteeing
20 Beiderbecke
21 Zeller
23 Smoke, for short
24 Trojan War figure
26 Sat on
32 Brief effort
33 Completely
34 Race
35 Excessive indulgence
36 Good, in Bilbao
37 Gabes Gulf port
38 Worthless trifle
39 Unobtrusive
40 In fact
41 Australian palm
43 Feral

44 "So few" of farm
45 Transgress
46 Ruddle or Sheridan
47 Classroom lectures
54 Rhyme scheme
55 Stage fare
56 Left
57 Glamorous
58 Evening in Bonn
59 Grandparental
60 Ballet wear
61 Pools
62 Capitol Hill man: Abbr.

DOWN
1 Central
2 Star in saucers
3 Turkish soldier of yore
4 Topkick
5 Roman dates
6 Bantu of Natal
7 Pitcher
8 Social commitment
9 Gum
10 Highly pleasing
11 Wall Street org.
12 Do bartending



McNally Allows 3 Hits

Oriole Homers Beat Bucs in Series Opener

Joseph Durso
Baltimore, Oct. 10 (UPI)—

More Orioles, picking up
y left off, knocked out
inside three innings
and scored a 5-3 victory
Pittsburgh Pirates in the
game of the 68th World
a virtuoso performance
ay for the three-time
League champions—
got past a shaky second
at spotted Pittsburgh
on two errors, a walk,
on and one single.

He got off kind of slow by
walking Bob Robertson on four
pitches in a row after a two-strike
count opening the top of the second.
Then his second pitch to
Manny Sanguillen was an inside
wild one that skipped to the box
seats while Robertson moved to
second base.

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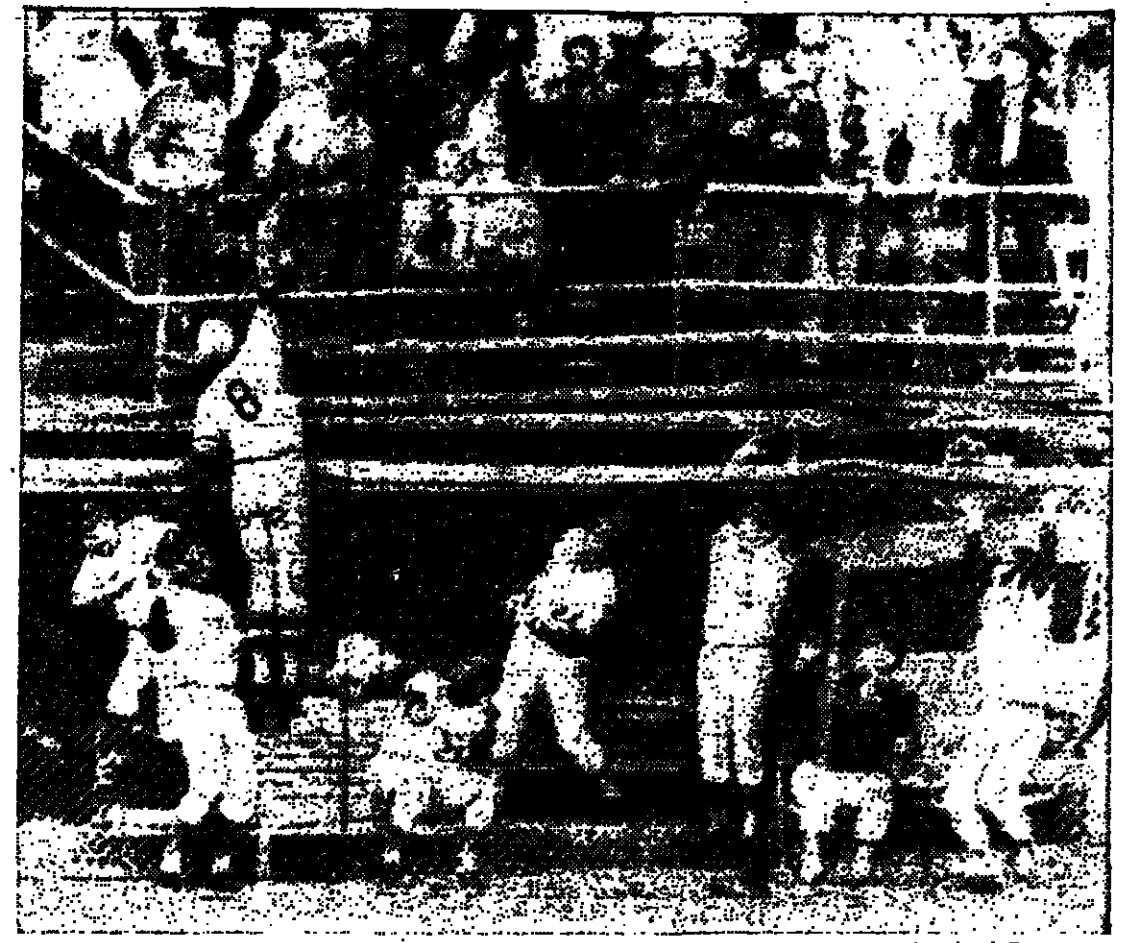
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IN THE CLEAR—Players in Baltimore's bullpen jump for joy when they see ball hit by Merv Rettenmund clear the glove of leaping Pittsburgh left-fielder Willie Stargell for a third-inning homer.

U.S. Retains the Davis Cup

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Oct. 10 (AP)—U.S. Army private Stan Smith smashed Romania's temperamental Ion Tiriac, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0 today and clinched the Davis Cup for the United States for the 28th time. The victory gave the United States an unbeatable 3-1 lead in the best-of-five match series. The victory also sent the Americans ahead of Australia, 28-22, in their 71-year rivalry for the big international tennis bowl. Britain and France are the only other nations to have won the trophy.

Smith's methodical triumph in a rain-delayed fourth match made a formality of the final match between Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Romania's Ili Nastase. That match was halted by rain with Nastase leading, 6-4, 2-0, and will be resumed tomorrow.

Smith's victory was his ninth in 10 Davis Cup matches. He only defeat coming in doubles yesterday when Tiriac and Nastase beat him and 20-year-old Erik Van Dillen of San Mateo, Calif., 7-5, 6-4, 6-6, for Romania's only point.

Yesterday, a dramatic comeback behind victory by Froehling had sent the United States into a 2-0 lead but a crisp, straight-set triumph in doubles kept Romania alive in the final challenge round. If the crowd anticipated another early American sweep, however, Tiriac and Nastase had other ideas in the doubles.

Doubles demands different tactics and psychology. The Romanians were playing their first Davis Cup doubles match, while Smith and Van Dillen, 20, were pairing for the first time. The Romanians' straight-set doubles conquest followed Froehling's crucial 3-6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-6 singles triumph over Tiriac in a match continued from Friday.

After having struggled through three hours and five sets into darkness Friday in his challenge round debut, Froehling, 29,

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Night's 5 Field Goals Give Redskins 4th in Row

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—

Eight kicked five field
defensive end Ron Mc-
intercepted pass in
down today as the
undisputed Washington Red-
the Houston Oilers.
are the largest crowd
sport sports history.

lay their offense was
the Redskins defense
cheers of the turnout
as they held the Oilers
and provided most of
ington scoring opportu-

tion to McDole's 18-yard
m in the second quar-
Washington defenders
night field goal on an
in by Jack Pardee in
quarter by only 16-13.

thing play of the final
night boosted his fourth
from 17 yards out and
a new club record with
r midway in the quar-
defense ended up with
receptions and two pun-
ries as Washington

ties for the first
19-3.

Pat Sims, Jets 6
Jim Plunkett connected
period touchdown strikes

to ex-college battery mate Randy
Vatsha and Ron Sellers to guide
New England to a rain-soaked
20-0 victory over the New York
Jets at Foxboro, Mass.

Fullback Jim Nance went 50
yards with 3:31 remaining for the
winners' third touchdown and
boosted his career rushing total
past the 5,000-yard mark. The
winners' defense forced a fumble
from the Jets in the New York secondary,
gave the former Syracuse star
5,034 yards.

Colts 43, Bills 0
Norm Bullock caught a 30-yard
touchdown pass from Earl Mor-
rall in the first quarter and re-
turned it for a block from Sel-
lers in the second quarter to start
one-yard scoring run to start
Baltimore on a 43-0 rout of Buf-
falo in an American Conference
in Buffalo.

Morrall hit Bullock just inside
the Buffalo five-yard line and
the AFC's leading rusher went
into the end zone with 6:17 gone
to give the Colts their first aerial
touchdown of the year and a
7-0 lead.

Vikings 13, Eagles 0
Quarterback Norm Snead came
back to haunt his old teammates
and the Minnesota defense in-
tercepted two passes and blocked
a field goal in a 13-0 victory
over winless Philadelphia.

It was the first Eagle shutout
since 1962 when they lost 49-0 to
the Green Bay Packers and
ended a string of 120 games in
which they had scored.

Cards 26, Falcons 9
A fumble recovery and pass
interception set up a pair of
touchdowns and Jim Bakken boot-
ed four field goals as St. Louis
turned back Atlanta, 26-9.

The Cardinals tallied their first
touchdown on a 10-play drive
by MacArthur Lane two plays after
Chuck Walker recovered Bob
Berry's fumble at the Falcon two
in the second period.

Browns 27, Steelers 17
Tight end Milt Morin caught
seven passes for 115 yards and
a touchdown, leading Cleveland
to a commanding 20-7 halftime
lead and the Browns held off
Pittsburgh in the second half for
a 27-17 victory.

The victory gave Cleveland first
place in the American Conference
Central Division with a 3-1
record, a game ahead of the
Steelers.

Chiefs 31, Chargers 10
Len Dawson threw two touch-
down passes, his first of the
season, as Kansas City avenged
an earlier loss to San Diego with
a 31-10 victory at home. Dawson's

first touchdown was a 10-yard
pass to tight end Dave Williams
in the first quarter. Dawson
also threw a 10-yard pass to
wide receiver Earl McCulloch
for 17 yards.

Landry completed 13 of 29 pas-
ses for 302 yards.

Greg Landry fired four touch-
down passes, two to wide receiver
Larry Walton, as Detroit edged
Green Bay, 31-28. It was one of
Landry's best performances as a
pro, with his touchdown targets
being running back Steve Owens
for 26 yards, Walton for 10 and
60, and wide receiver Earl Mc-
Culloch for 17 yards.

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Observer

'Omni Sportence'

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—There had been scattered reports, largely ignored or disbelieved, of sudden displacements for several months before the thing became a national embarrassment. A welder in Cos Cob, Conn., told me that while watching a football game on his set one July afternoon he saw a hockey player suddenly skate onto the gridiron, intercept a pass and slam the ball into the net for a touchdown.



Baker

Such reports were typical of the early incidents. A sleep-jack in Fargo said that his set had suddenly shown Will Chamberlain dribbling a baseball. A pastry chef in Paducah told of watching a shortstop kick off for Notre Dame. It is now known that many persons probably witnessed these displacements, but kept quiet about them because they did not want everybody saying they drank too much.

Whatever the explanation, no one was prepared for the first major incident which occurred just before dawn that day on every television set tuned to the CBS network. It was an early July morning and the scheduled show—CBS's dawn game of the early season—was on.

The Dallas Cowboys were leading the Goose Bay Bombers by a score of 17-0 on the strength of two touchdowns and a field goal.

Dallas kicked off on the small screen to the Honkers and fans in an estimated 35 million living rooms saw Brooks Robinson of the Baltimore Orioles scoop up the ball on one bounce and whip it to Dave Johnson at second base, who threw it to Boog Powell at first for the double play, retiring the Cowboys in the top of the sixth inning.

CBS stated that this curious displacement might have resulted from heavy sun-spot activity. Two hours later, however, NBC had an even more severe shock when millions of viewers saw Joe Garagiola interviewing Willie Reed, the celebrated New York basketball player, in the dressing room of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Jack Nicklaus took a little

something off his slider," Willis was saying, "and I swung. I knew it was going out of the park when I felt it hit the bat."

By nightfall there was panic in the television sports industry. Howard Cosell and Don Meredith of ABC, who had shown up in Miami prepared to try to pump life into a football game between the Miami Dolphins and the New England Patriots, found that their monitors would show nothing but an ice hockey game between the Montreal Canadiens and Muhammad Ali.

At 2:30 a.m. the super duper whooper bowl for the summer basketball championship of all three networks (SBCATN) was due to begin on all three networks. If you were sitting by your TV set that morning with a refrigerator full of beer—as you were not in those days—you still remember all too well what you saw.

"The greatest game ever played," the sports writers have called it. And no wonder. There was Fran Tarkenton's amazing last-second scramble off tackle between center court and the ring posts for the game-tying home run. Then, when Willie Mays intercepted Arnold Palmer's 35-foot putt to take the lead by two lengths over Seabiscuit, the stage was set for the magnificent, come-from-behind, clutch play of goalie Ken Dryden, who, refusing to give up despite melting ice and a muddy track, broke through to the dressing room and put through an emergency call to a TV repairman.

It was useless, of course. The damage was too deep to be repaired by engineering skill alone. Totally new plant, certain studies suggested, might eliminate the problem, but existing equipment—cameras, engineers, wires, relays, tubes, transmitters, monitors, lights, receiving sets, announcers, describers of play, shaving creams, tires, batteries, beer, razors, local stations, audiences—all had been so overburdened with sport during the long years of their existence that somewhere along the chain some vital link had lost the ability to discriminate.

In any case, as the networks soon discovered, very soon the fans seemed to be the jumble. They had been so satiated with incredible ninth-inning rallies, fantastic last-minute gridiron victories, mythological overtime occurrences on the courts, and Cinderella stories on the ice, track, boards, canvas, grass, mat, sawdust, cinders, oval, asphalt, water, high board, snow, slopes, turf and greens, that it was a welcome change to see the winning touchdown pass gobbled up at third base by Brooks Robinson, whipped over to second and relayed to first for a brand new Indy 500 record.

Rescue At Sea

A helicopter from the British ship Eagle hoists crewmen from the listing deck of the U.S. cargo vessel Steel Vendor in the South China Sea, Thursday, after the ship ran aground. There was no loss of life.



The Language Adults Speak to Children

By Israel Shenker

BOSTON (NYT).—Researchers studying child language have usually turned a deaf ear to the way adults speak to the children.

So did Dr. Jean Berko Gleason and Dr. Elliot G. Mishler, of the Laboratory in Social Psychology of the Harvard Medical School, when they began their own study among upper-middle-class people much like themselves living in the Boston area.

But gradually, the two social psychologists realized that the parents had a speech style as distinctive as the children's. The researchers found that parents struggled through laborious, dramatic exaggeration and conversations with children in which the parents were really talking to themselves. As expected, adults used baby talk to babies.

Dr. Berko Gleason observed: "Parents raised the frequency of their voices, used short sentences with concrete nouns, diminutives and terms of endearment, and expanded the children's utterances."

Imitates Squeak

"One mother spoke in a normal voice to her husband, a slightly raised voice to her 8-year-old, a high voice to her 4-year-old, and when she talked to her baby, she fairly squeaked."

As Dr. Berko Gleason, in an interview here, reported this shift of registers, she raised her

'A Sort of Hail-Baby Well-Met Style'

own voice in imitation until it, too, fairly squeaked. Baby boys were addressed by their fathers in what Dr. Berko Gleason called "a sort of hail-baby well-met style."

"While turning them upside down," she said, "the fathers said things like, 'Come here, little nut,' or 'Hey, fruitcake.' Baby girls were dealt with more gently, both physically and verbally."

Speech addressed to children between the ages of 4 and 8 proved to be "a language of socialization," telling the children what to do, what to think and how to feel.

"Implied imperatives abounded," said Dr. Berko Gleason. "A mother might say to her child: 'Do you want to take your own plate off the table, sweetie?'" where the child really had no option in the matter. Disobedience was dealt with outright instructions about sitting up and not throwing forks.

Parents spelled out explicitly the dangers they themselves had imposed. A mother placing food in front of her child would say "Hot, hot."

Gradually, the two researchers discovered something that was fairly shouting to be heard: Parents typically supplied the entire context of many conversations.

"If they asked a question, they included with it the answer," noted Dr. Berko Gleason. "We have, for instance, the following:

A father comes to pick up his son at nursery school and says, 'Where's your lunchbox? I bet it's inside.'"

Or the following conversation between mother and 8-year-old son:

"How was school today? Did you go to assembly?"

"Yes."

"Did you have a nice assembly?"

"Yes."

"Did the pre-schoolers go to the assembly?"

"Yes."

"Did you stay for the whole assembly or just part of it?"

"At this point in her report, Dr. Berko Gleason was content to say 'et cetera.'"

"The child really does not have to do anything but say yes or no," Dr. Mishler noted. "Attempting to teach her child how to have a conversation, the mother is having the whole conversation by herself."

Dr. Mishler found that when a child posed a brief question, the mother made an extended reply that provided context and interpretation, just as she had done when she was theoretically posing the questions.

Equally characteristic in adult rhetoric was exaggeration of response.

A child in nursery school fills a bucket with a hose. Teacher says, "Hey, wow, that's almost full to the top!"

A child shows his mother old toys he has been given by an-

other child. The mother whoops with joy.

A child shows his father a crude wooden truck he had made. Father says, "Hey, that's really something, isn't it?"

'Boy, What Fun'

To a neighbor's boy who had been to the circus, Dr. Berko Gleason found herself saying, "Boy, that must have been fun!"

"And I don't even like the circus," she noted.

"Since full buckets, old toys, crude models and chutes don't really impress adults that much, they must be telling the child how he ought to feel," suggested Dr. Berko Gleason.

Dr. Mishler identified a class of words—gee, boy and gosh, for example—that adults use in conversation with children, not with each other.

The researchers found that parents often persist in addressing, say, 8-year-olds with the speech common at 4, much to the dismay of the children. Indeed, as Dr. Mishler concluded, it is actually because of signals from the child, often very explicit and angry signals, that the adult ceases to address him as if he were very little.

"Of course," he conceded, "some parents never do seem to understand the angry signals and continue telling their children to wash behind the ears until they are 35."

The researchers are not sure why this should be so, but after nine months of listening, they are keeping their ears open.

PEOPLE: French Crack Down On Cat-Lovers

Robert Alraudi, 30, and Charles Delpech, 40, a couple of Frenchmen from Moissac, are very fond of cats. Inordinately so, decided a Montauban jury last Friday, fining Alraudi 400 francs and Delpech 300, with orders to contribute 400 and 200 francs, respectively, to the French Federation for Protection of Animals. It all started when some 30 of the pets disappeared over a period of time from the neighborhood where the two men lived. A police investigation revealed that not only had the culprits stolen and killed the cats, they had eaten them, a crime to which both admitted in court. Curious, the presiding officer at the trial asked the men whether they had eaten the cats "roasted or stewed."

"Both ways," replied Alraudi. "I don't know whether Monsieur le President has ever eaten any, but they're better than rabbits."

When the father of Emilio de Poppo, 23, died in Milan, leaving her 30 million lire (\$48,000), she and her husband Fabio, 25, died and true Maosists both, wrestled with their consciences, then decided to contribute 15 million lire of the inheritance to the Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists. A generous proportion? Not hardly, ruled the party, which expelled the De Poppo family from membership.

The couple had earlier admitted that they had fallen victim to "bourgeois mentality," but the Union rejected the resignations in favor of "explanation on the grounds of a 'shamefully opportunistic act' and 'refusal to complete the collectivization of their belongings.'"

MARRIED: Gerald Howard, Kenneth Smith, Harry J. Sedas and Jay Byler to Judith H. Hurd, 27; James Hurd, 26; Joann Hurd, 21, and Jeannette Hurd, 18, respectively, in an 8-ring ceremony in San Bernardino, Calif. Said the mother of the brides: "The girls thought it would be easier on Dad's pocketbook this way."

DISCOVERED: A perfectly-preserved aqueduct dating back to the Roman Empire, near Viterbo, Italy, by a team of Swedish archaeologists headed by 89-year-old King Gustav Adolf. DIVORCED: Louisa Spicer, by Ronald Spicer, in London, after Ronald testified in court that Louisa cut all the buttons off his shirts to prevent him from going out without her.

Martha Mitchell, outspoken wife of U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell, has received a mini copy of a new record album sporting her late-night telephone calls and says she "just loves it." Presented with the first edition of "My Husband Does Not Know" by Marking Time Phonograph, she also did a takeoff on Lady Bird Johnson, Martha said. "She's just great."

From Rio de Janeiro story of how a woman evade police. This was of events involving Yara Rodrigues Costa. After participating in political kidnapping, she decided to undergo an operation in order to self. The plastic unit effective that she fool everyone until she was finally down. Despite her appearance, including a face recognized as Yara. She had a name to Roberto Costa and was living with a man, Zely Macedo, a maroon, whom police her accomplice in the

Details about the name of the man not disclosed. But it is said that Yara was being kept in a room at a hotel and developed a heart oophorectomy (ovary removal) together with therapy or by hair. Miss Costa—or Mrs.—asked police for to stay in the women's prison.

Who, me

just great.

"You've of fans," said Fama she'd visited 15 or 20 encountered a great of support and a flood Mitchell. "People to glad you're doing without hurting her," said. "They say for me to keep talking, that only one with a what she feels. I'm at her; I'm laughing. A number of the same take sequences draw a own words, she said, a vignette in which a woman seem very cat. "That's the tip Martha. "I think I keep their mouths teach."

From Rio de Janeiro story of how a woman evade police. This was of events involving Yara Rodrigues Costa. After participating in political kidnapping, she decided to undergo an operation in order to self. The plastic unit effective that she fool everyone until she was finally down. Despite her appearance, including a face recognized as Yara. She had a name to Roberto Costa and was living with a man, Zely Macedo, a maroon, whom police her accomplice in the

Details about the name of the man not disclosed. But it is said that Yara was being kept in a room at a hotel and developed a heart oophorectomy (ovary removal) together with therapy or by hair. Miss Costa—or Mrs.—asked police for to stay in the women's prison.

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